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N. E. FARMER.

For the New England Farmer.

"HOGS' NOSES" vs. "CHEMICAL NOSTRUMS," AS DECOMPOSERS.

Mr Editor—In the account in your last paper of the second agricultural meeting at the State House, copied from the "Ploughman," one of the speakers is reported to have delivered himself of the following:

"In the room of lime and ashes, give me *hogs' noses*: * * their noses will sooner decompose a hassock than all the nostrums of the chemists."

Now I regard this as one of the most important discoveries pertaining to agriculture, that has been made within the last century—and as another gratifying evidence in support of the oft-asserted facts, that "we live in a remarkable age," and that ours "is a great country." Let it be proclaimed throughout our borders, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Arostook to the Sabine, for the benefit of "the universal Yankee nation," that "*hogs' noses will sooner decompose a hassock*" (or any other kindred substance, we suppose,) "*than all the nostrums of the chemists.*" It is hardly possible to magnify the importance of this discovery, or to over-estimate the benefit that must result from its developement.

It has long been a desideratum with a certain class of farmers, to find some means of effecting a signal improvement in our husbandry *without the aid of the chemists*, and their "gallipots, blowpipes," gases and salts,—and this at last, it would seem, has, in a great measure, at least, been attained. Others had hoped for it—some, perhaps, had predicted it—but it was reserved for the gentleman above alluded to, to originate and substantiate it. Yes, to him alone belongs the honor of *the* discovery—the grand, stupendous discovery, that "*hogs' noses*," as decomposers, are far superior to "all the nostrums of the chemists."

Taking this as an established fact, the question occurs to me, may there not be a *preference in breeds* of hogs for this great work of decomposition? I think there is. Mind, reader, the purpose of keeping hogs *is to be*, to "decompose" with their "*noses*" such substances as may be given them to work into manure: this is to be the great object hereafter in keeping swine. The idea of making *profit* from their dead bodies, will soon be obsolete, if it be not already,—as this is not practicable when pork sells for *less* than *ninepence per pound*, and hardly so even at that rate. And, further, the evidence is clear that the farmers of New England cannot compete in the pork business with their brethren of the West, who, by the facilities of railroads, can undersell us at our own doors, and make a fair profit at a price which would impoverish any New England farmer who should resolve to compete with them in the pork-raising business.

Well, then, throwing this matter of profiting from the dead animal out of the question, (as in fact it is,) what I wish to advance is, whether, instead of turning our attention to what are called the "improved" breeds of the day, noted for their rotundity, laziness, and aptitude to fatten—(qualities which, it is true, gained them their celebrity, but which will, if this great "decomposing" discovery is successful, become reasons for discarding them)—instead of seeking for such breeds, I say, will it not rather be desirable to get those of contrary characteristics,—less disposed to fatten, more bony, and with *longer noses*—(the latter being a very essential quality)—and which will, therefore, be better adapted and more inclined to *work*? I raise the question for discussion, whether, as "*decomposers*," the "landpike" and "alligator" breeds of the western wilds, (which I have somewhere seen pictured, and whose striking appearance I shall not soon forget,) will not be preferable to those which have the constitutional *defect* of being inclined rather to lie down and grow fat, than to keep on their legs and work at "decomposing"? I support the affirmative of the proposition from a common-sense view of the matter;—let any one oppose me who can.

I have not time, if I had the ability, to do full justice to this eminently great discovery, in all its important bearings and tendencies. While it will secure its originator an enviable distinction, it will tend to increase the national wealth, and, may I not add, the *national renown*. It also proves conclusively, that "the march of mind" with us "is onward"—and is a gratifying evidence that, maugre the high-sounded pretensions of chemistry to being the exclusive agent through which all *great* improvement in our husbandry must be effected, there is a wisdom *out* of the laboratory quite as capable of originating such improvement as that *within!*

Respectfully, yours,

JACK CADE.

Hull, (near America,) 1844.

☞The remarks of our humorous correspondent were not intended to give any offence to the worthy gentleman whose observations suggested them—and we hope they will be taken in the same playful spirit in which we know they were written. Had they been dictated by an intent to give offence, they would not have been inserted in our columns.—Ed.

Raising Potatoes from Seed.—Our correspondent, J. M. Harlan, Esq., gives the following directions for raising potatoes from the seed or ball. "The pulp of the balls should be squeezed out as much as possible. They should then be dried and laid by till the following spring. The ground should be partially spaded and well pulverized. I placed mine along the pales of the front part of the garden. The bugs are the greatest enemies of the young plants, and should be well watched. The potatoes will not come to their full size until the third or fourth year of planting. I had at least seven distinct kinds, of various shapes and colors, among the potatoes produced from the seed."—*Alb. Cult.*

For the N. E. Farmer.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

Daniel Lee, of Buffalo, has addressed the public in favor of a National Agricultural Institute and Pattern Farm, in the neighborhood of Washington. An association for this purpose was formed a few years since at Washington, and Hon. James M. Garnett, of Virginia, was put at its head; but for the want of men of means and leisure to press the consideration of the importance to the country of such an establishment, before Congress, it fell through. It had many friends then—it has now more; but too much dependence was placed in some members of Congress, who probably were too much occupied in their own preferment, to act on a subject like this, it being a poor stepping-stone to office and honor in their view.

Mr Lee's views are correct, and commend themselves to the consideration of men who have the best interest of the country at heart. I know of no subject of so much importance to this country as such an establishment at such a place as Washington. It is the very place: it will contrast well with their slovenly husbandry: there are public lands enough near the Capitol, and means enough within the intent of the Smithson bequest, judiciously managed, to give a new face to our country. Can any one doubt the interest felt on this subject, or the growing interest? If so, let them look back for about twenty years, when there was not an agricultural journal to be found. Now they are to be found in every State and district. Our common political and religious journals have no hope of success without advocating agriculture. This is a proof, to my mind, of its progress.

Mr Lee's projects are sound in the main. Such men are scattered through the country: their influence will and must be felt. Let the petition go forth to Congress; let the lands be lotted off for this great object; let there be an appropriation (liberal) to carry the whole project into successful operation. Men can be found who will take charge of the same for a trifling consideration, not for a living, but to serve their day and generation, and pupils in abundance who would pay more to enter such an institution than to be a graduate of Harvard.

NORFOLK.

The great length of Dr. Lee's article, intended to be inserted in connection with the above, compels us to defer it until our next issue.—Ed.

Tripe and Souse.—Tripe, after being scoured, should be soaked in salt and water seven or eight days, changing the water every other day; then boil it till tender. It may be pickled in the same manner as souse.

Souse.—Take pigs' ears and feet, clean thoroughly, and soak in salt and water for several days. Boil them tender and split them—they are then good fried. They will keep good pickled five or six weeks. Fry them in lard.—*Mrs. Ellis's Housekeeping.*

DANA'S PRIZE ESSAY ON MANURES.

Second Second.

Shovelling over the Compost Heap.

The above remarks (Section 1st) may be called our compost heap. It must be well shovelled over. You must, reader, before you cart it out and spread it, understand well what this compost contains. Now just let me turn over a few shovels full, and fork out the main points to which I wish to call your attention.

1st. That all plants find in stable manure every thing they want.

2d. That stable manure consists of water, coal and salts.

3d. That these, water, coal, and salts, consist in all plants of certain substances, in number fourteen, which are called—1. Oxygen, 2. Hydrogen, 3. Nitrogen, 4. Carbon, 5. Sulphur, 6. Phosphorus, 7. Potash, 8. Soda, 9. Lime, 10. Magnesia, 11. Alumina or clay, 12. Iron, 13. Manganese, 14. Chlorine, which last, as we have said, forms about one-half the weight of common salt. And if you always associate with the word chlorine, the fertilizing properties of common salt, you will, perhaps, have as good an idea of this substance as a farmer need have, to understand the action of chlorine.

4th. These fourteen substances may be divided into four classes: 1st, the airy or gases, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen and chlorine. 2d, the combustibles, carbon, sulphur, and phosphorus. 3d, the earths and metals, lime, clay, magnesia, iron and manganese. 4th, the alkalies, potash and soda.

You may be surprised that I have not turned up ammonia, but this exists in plants as hydrogen and nitrogen.

5th. The term salt includes a vast variety of substances, formed of alkalies, earths and metals, combined with acids. Fix well the meaning of this term in your mind, and remember the distinction pointed out, that some salts are volatile, and act quick in manure, and others are fixed and act slower.

6th. When plants die or decay, they return to the earth or air these fourteen substances. Those returned to the earth from mould, which thus is composed of carbon, salts and water, is natural manure.

7th. Mould consists of two kinds, one of which may be, and the other cannot be, dissolved by water. Alkalies put it into a state to be dissolved, and in proportion as it is dissolved it becomes valuable as a manure.

8th. If then manure contains only water, carbon, and salts, any substance which affords similar products, may be substituted for it. Hence we come to a division of manures into natural and artificial. The consideration of these is the carting out and spreading of our compost. And we shall first consider in detail the natural manures. That is, those which are furnished us by the dung and urine of animals, and the manure or mould formed by the decay of animal bodies or plants. These are truly the natural manures, consisting of water, mould, and salts. This is all that is found in cattle dung. This being premised, we may divide manures, reader, for your more convenient consideration, not by their origin, but by their composition. We may divide manures into these three classes: First, those consisting of vegetable or animal matter, called mould: Secondly, those consisting chiefly of salts; and, thirdly, those consisting of a mixture of these two classes. And, beginning with the last first, we will now proceed to their consideration.

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Section Third.

Carting out and Spreading.

The general chemical information set forth in the preceding section, will be of no service to you, reader, if it conducts you not beyond the result arrived at in the close of the last section, that cattle dung is composed of water, mould, and salts.

You want to know what salts, and how they act. If you understand this, you may be able to say beforehand, whether other things, supposing their nature understood, can take the place of the mould and salts.

The mould, then, of cattle dung, as all other mould, contains the following substances:

The water consists of oxygen and hydrogen.

The mould consists of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen and ammonia.

Thus it is seen that the mould contains all the substances found in the first class into which the elements of plants were divided. The salts contain the sulphur, phosphorus, and the carbon, as sulphuric, phosphoric, and carbonic acids, and the chlorine as muriatic acid or spirits of salt.

The acids formed of the elements of the fourth class of the substances entering into plants, are combined with those of the second and third classes, namely: the potash, soda, lime, clay, magnesia, iron, and manganese. Here then we have all the elements of plants, found in cattle dung. Let us detail their several proportions. We have all that plants need, distributed in cattle dung, as follows:

In 100 lbs. of cattle dung, are

Water,	83.60
Mould, composed of hay,	14.10
Bile and slime,	1.275
Albumen, a substance like the white of an egg,	.175
Salts, silica, or sand,	.14
Potash, united to oil of vitriol, forming a salt,	.05
Potash, united to acid of mould,	.07
Common salt,	.08
Bone dust, or phosphate of lime,	.23
Plaster of Paris,	.12
Chalk, or carbonate of lime,	.12
Magnesia, iron, manganese, clay, united to the several acids above,	.14
	100

(To be continued.)

Shun Avarice.—One of the most disagreeable characters on earth, is that of the grasping, avaricious, penurious man. Generosity is perfectly compatible with economy; and the means which enable some of our most noble-hearted, generous men to do so much good to mankind, are obtained, not by close-fisted penuriousness, but by economy. The distance is not greater between the zenith and the nadir, than between the covetous and the economical man: the first banishes every just and honorable feeling from the heart—the other fosters and ministers to them all.—*Alb. Cult.*

A writer in the N. Y. Farmer says that more than half the bullocks and sheep slaughtered in New York, are unsound, or in some way diseased.

WEBSTER ON SHEEP.

Jo. Sykes, of the New York Commercial, during his late sojourn at Marshfield, the favorite health-recruiting place of Mr. Webster, paid a visit of inspection to the sheep-fold, where, amongst the flock of sixty or a hundred Southdowns and Leicesters, he gained from the owner much valuable information on the subject of sheep and mutton. From a late letter containing the substance of this experience, we make the following extracts.—*Bost. Trans.*

Mr. Webster commenced by remarking how little the great mass of Americans cared for mutton as food, while in England the people generally esteem it the very best of butcher's meats.

It is a maxim with English farmers that it is not only bad economy, but absolute waste, to eat poor meat, whether beef or mutton. Being at the house for some days of a very distinguished gentleman of the medical profession, he learned something about the age at which bullocks and sheep ought to be killed, in order to be superior for the table. To make the best beef, a bullock should not be slaughtered before it is at least five years old, and a sheep should not be killed before it is three.

Mr. Webster added that although this was contrary to the received opinion, he believed it was nevertheless true, and he wished all lovers of good beef and mutton to try it, and settle the matter by their own experience.

Mr. Webster said the raising of sheep in England became an immense interest, and that more than fifty millions of fleeces were annually shorn in that country. In New England we are just beginning to estimate rightly its importance. Our climate differs from that of England inasmuch as our Winters are more severe, and farmers are required to take this circumstance into the account. But the great inquiry applicable with equal force in both countries is, "How can we manage our farms to produce the largest crops, while at the same time we keep up the condition of the land and place it if possible in a course of gradual improvement?" He could answer the question no way so satisfactorily as by saying, introduce the extensive culture of the green crops, and with that, increase the number of the right breeds of sheep and cattle.

In selecting sheep, reference should be had to their quality for early maturity, as well as for yielding profitable fleeces. He says there are in England two principal classes of sheep, the long wooled and the short wooled. Among these two classes there are many varieties, and he described the great variety of breeds which belong to various countries, but he confined himself chiefly to those which tenant the British islands because there they are brought to the greatest perfection, and by crossing the breeds their original qualities have been materially changed. He selected his sheep from the two famous breeds, the Leicester and the South Downs. The former is the long-wooled, though not as long as some, but finer, and the latter short-wooled. Both are remarkable for the high flavor and good quality of their mutton.

For New England, and indeed, said Mr Webster, for the whole United States, there are no better sheep than these. He also described the Tees-water sheep, a tall, clumsy animal: the Lincolnshire sheep, with white faces, long, thin, and weak carcases, thick, rough legs, large bones, thick

pelts, and very long wool, covering a slow-feeding, cross-grained carcase of mutton; their fleeces weighing from 12 to 20 pounds. The Cotswold sheep, long celebrated for the fineness of their wool; they are tall, long, and flat sided, but yielding a heavy fleece. The Dartmoor sheep, the Romney Marsh sheep, and the Cheviot sheep. The mutton produced on the steep sides of the Grampians and Cheviot hills, their native country he says, is superb. He spoke of the Dorset and Norfolk sheep, and had much to say about the merino sheep. The finest specimens of all these breeds had been introduced into this country, and each was a favorite with the wool growers. The latter came from Spain.

Mr. Webster said he began to think the time was approaching when long-wooled sheep would be in good demand for the use of our American manufacturing establishments, and if he were a young man and now beginning to be a farmer, he would have some Lincolnshire sheep, fellows that would yield twenty pounds per annum. He believed that some sharp sighted individuals in the State of New York were already turning their attention in that direction. The time is rapidly approaching when this is to be a great wool growing country; although at present the whole number of sheep in the Untied States does not much exceed 20,000,000; more than 5,000,000 of these are in the state of New York. Sheep raising cannot be made a profitable business on the coast; the mountain ranges and highlands, back from the sea, he says, are the regions for sheep. It was the opinion of Jonathan Roberts, a veteran farmer in Pennsylvania, who had taken much interest in the kind of stock, that land in abundance could be procured at a price that would enable the wool growers to produce it at 30 cents a pound.

With the feeding and taking care of sheep Mr. Webster appears to be perfectly familiar, and entered into it at length; he spoke in terms of the highest indignation against the mode adopted by those who sometimes treat so good an animal so badly, so inhumanly; and on the other hand he spoke of his mode of treating "his lambs" in such a manner that he not only excited my admiration by the extent of his researches and thoughts on this point, but awoke my deepest sympathy. Cruelty to brutes, and especially to one which is so often spoken of as the type of innocence, never fails to touch a tender chord. I have heard him in the Senate, and at the bar, I have heard him speaking to countless crowds, I have heard him at the festive board, and indeed upon almost all occasions, back to each of which I look with almost infinite pleasure, but I have never heard him on a subject when he interested me more than he has done to day.

Cooking Salt Fish.—Some people are yet incredulous on the subject of cooking salt fish. It should never be boiled, for boiling hardens it; but it should be kept in scalding water for two or three hours. No matter how small is the quantity of water, if it covers the fish.—*Exch. pap.*

Female Society.—A modern writer observes that "he who speaks lightly of female society, is either a numskull or a knave"—the former not having sense enough to discern its benefits, and the latter hating the restraints that it lays on his vices.

Men often act lies without speaking them. All false appearances are lies.

From the Albany Cultivator.

BLACK LEG IN CALVES.

Messrs. Editors—Having seen a number of articles in your excellent paper concerning a disease called the "black leg," (which is so formidable an enemy to the rearing of calves,) and knowing that any light on the subject would be very acceptable, I feel in duty bound to give you what has come to my knowledge, and what little I have seen concerning this disease, the remedy, &c.

This disease generally attacks the fattest and best; therefore it is hardly for the interest of the farmer to keep his young cattle in very high order. It has proved fatal in every case in my knowledge, with one exception. We have met with some loss every year since my remembrance, in this neighborhood, from this disease, and some years to quite an extent. We have generally practiced bleeding in the fall as a preventive during winter, and for a few years I believed we had a sure remedy. I practiced it four or five years, and never lost any in the time, except those that by mistake or for some reason, were not bled; but in the winters of 1841-2, I undertook to winter thirteen calves, all of which had been thoroughly bled; and before spring, five of them died of the black leg: they were kept in a small yard, and not permitted to run out any, and were housed nights, and kept in good order. I thought it owing, in part, to their close confinement and being in good flesh, and last winter I let my calves have more chance for exercise, obliging them to go 80 rods for their drink; but notwithstanding, about the middle of winter, I discovered that one of the best had every symptom of the above disease, and I counted him as good as dead; but at the suggestion of a neighbor, I gave it a strong dose of lobelia, and got him on his legs and made him exercise, much against his will, and within one hour he began to eat hay, and got well immediately.

Randolph, Vt. G. S. P.

Blind Teeth in Horses.—Referring to an article on this subject, in the Dec. No. of the Cultivator, Mr L. Physick, of Maryland, in a letter to us, says:

"I observe that you are desirous to obtain all the information you can collect about '*blind teeth*' in horses. This was a matter entirely new to me till last summer, when one of my horses had nearly lost the use of his sight, which I attributed to over work, he being of a restless disposition when at work. Sometime after the predisposition to blindness was discovered, (the sight of one eye being almost, if not entirely gone,) he was sent to the blacksmith to be shod. The smith told the boy, that if a certain tooth, pointing it out to the boy, was not extracted, the horse would soon be entirely blind; and without my assent, took a hammer and a piece of bar-iron, as described by the boy—rather barbarous pulling—and knocked it out. The boy said that there was no evidence of pain exhibited by the horse, and that the tooth dropped out with the first stroke of the hammer. Whether this was the cause of blindness or not, I cannot say; but the horse very shortly afterward recovered his sight, which since then continues good."—*Alb. Cult.*

The New London Gazette says that O. Lay, Esq., of Lyme, has a hog 22 months old, which weigs over 1200 pounds, and constantly increasing in weight.

For the New England Farmer.

INQUIRIES.

Mr Breck—Dear Sir—I am about to commence farming operations, and wish to make some inquiries through the columns of your useful paper, in regard to the use of lime as a manure for grass land;—what quantity sown broadcast per acre would be sufficient; whether it should be slaked, or otherwise; at what season of the year is best to apply it, &c.

I would inquire in regard to wood ashes for grass land, about what quantity of unspent ashes per acre should be used? and at what season of the year is best to apply them? Also about what quantity of spent ashes per acre.

I would inquire as to the use of salt sown broadcast upon grass land; about what quantity per acre would be sufficient, and at what season of the year it should be sown? whether coarse or fine salt is best, &c.

By answering the above inquiries through the columns of the New England Farmer, you will very much oblige a subscriber.

Yours, truly, P. H.

Gloucester, Jan. 22, 1844.

☞We refer our correspondent to the report of the agricultural meeting in our columns today, for an answer in part to his inquiries in relation to salt and ashes. We will answer upon lime in due season. If convenient, by referring to the index to each of the last four or five volumes of the Farmer, he will readily find much of the information he desires. But this facility, perhaps, is not at hand.

Things of Importance.—To have your cellar well secured against frost; your windows and doors in good repair; your wood-house with at least a year's stock of fuel cut and piled in it: your yards warm and comfortable; your stables clean and well ventilated; your farm implements carefully cleaned, repaired, and housed; your district school attended to, and every thing provided to facilitate education; useful and instructive reading for long winter evenings; a kind and benevolent heart to the poor; plenty of food for your animals; the receipt of an agricultural journal; and though last, not least, exemption from debt, and a conscience at peace with God and man.—*Alb. Cult.*

Rich and Comfortable.—One of the wealthiest farmers on the Connecticut, tells the following story:

"When I first came to settle, about 40 years ago, I told my wife I meant to be rich—all she wanted, she said, was enough to make her 'comfortable.' I went to work and cleared up my land; I've worked hard ever since, and have got rich—rich as I want to be. Most of my children have settled about me, and they have all good farms. But my wife is n't 'comfortable' yet."

Dr. Johnson says of small debts, that like small shot, they rattle around us on every side, and can scarcely be escaped without a wound. Great debts are like cannon, of great noise and less danger.

The most effectual way of diminishing crime, is to diminish ignorance.

THIRD AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE OF FARMERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN AGRICULTURE, JAN. 23.

On account of the unfavorable state of the weather, the meeting was not fully attended, although there was a very respectable number present. A very interesting discussion took place, in which a number of gentlemen participated. The President and Vice Presidents being all absent, with the exception of Hon. Morrill Allen, of Pembroke, Mr Allen called the meeting to order, and then proceeded to make some remarks on the subject assigned for discussion, viz. "Application of Manures."

He said, the subject of manure which was discussed at our last meeting, stands prominent and even first among those that should employ the attention of farmers. Next in importance to seeking extended knowledge of the countless substances which may be applied as manure, is that knowledge which qualifies us to make the most judicious and useful application of the various articles we spread over our fields.

There are many and contradictory opinions concerning the proper time and manner of applying the manure of barn-yards to soils. This is used to some extent by every farmer, and to this my remarks shall be chiefly confined. The leading questions on which variant opinions arise, are, should it be used in its long or unfermented state, or should it be decomposed before it goes to the field?—should it be spread on the surface and there left, or plowed under the soil?—what season in the year should fields be manured?

Now, on these questions theorists and doctors differ widely; and we certainly shall not expect in this discussion, to come to any unquestionable conclusions. Perhaps we can pursue no course more likely to impart light and guidance, than in a free disclosure of our personal practices and the results that have followed.

The work of cultivation was commenced by me before much had been written in this country on the subject of agriculture. My early guides were chiefly indications of nature and the texture of soils on which operations were made. Those indications led me to apply almost all the manure made to the surface. My soils are generally moist and compact; the production of English hay was the leading object, and it was thought surface manuring would prove most effective. This course was pursued many years with satisfactory success, and without any doubts of the practice being founded in genuine philosophy. But soon after agricultural writers began to multiply, the practice of surface manuring was censured in strong terms. The first writer noticed, as subjecting me to the charge of "manuring the atmosphere," I think was the elder Quincy. (This phrase is used with great respect, and for the obvious reason that both the Quincys are Presidents.) The deep thought to which I knew that venerable gentleman to be accustomed, brought me to a pause and renewed inquiry, and some different experiments were made. Other authoritative names were yearly added to the denunciators of surface manuring. After several experiments, I determined to pursue the former course, and manure on the surface. This was believed to be best on my farm. All my manure for mowing land is composted. It is an object to increase the quantity, even at expense of strength. Much of the enriching qualities of unmixed barn manure, would, no doubt, pass into the atmosphere, if spread on the surface. And probably theorists have reference to this when they speak in so strong language against surface manuring.

Compost manure, when proper materials are used, and in suitable proportions, we think will draw more fructifying gases from the atmosphere than will be discharged into it. But, if farmers will use unmixed manure, let them plow it under the soil. We feel, confident, however, that very little should be used in this way.

The proper seasons for manuring fields, cannot be fixed by any rules which *all* farmers would find it practicable to observe. My practice has been to manure at all seasons, when it could be done without injury to the soil or the growing crop. It will no doubt be most effective when applied near the time of vegetation.

With the various extracts in the form of salts, I have made few experiments, and those have been applications to the surface. A different course may in some cases be preferable—if so, we hope to hear it recommended in the progress of this discussion.

The order of nature, all farmers must observe, is to lodge the food which is to nourish future plants near the surface. Art is seldom successful when its grasp is extended beyond established laws.

Mr Breck then read the following communication from the Hon. John Welles, on the subject of salt as a manure:

Boston, Jan. 23d, 1844.

MR BRECK—Dear Sir—As I find that at the second meeting of farmers at the State House, some regret was expressed by several agriculturists that the article of salt had not been more particularly introduced, and having many years since gone through several experiments on this subject, at your request I place the results thereof at your disposition.

In the various efforts to which I have had resort for the improvement of soil, and the increase of production, the application of salt has been often recurred to. In England, it has been long in practice to add it to the compost heap, to the extent of 10 to 15 bushels to the acre. With us, the quantity has varied, owing with some to considerations of their distance from tide-water.

Being desirous of ascertaining its value for agricultural use, I began and continued for several years, a series of experiments in order to test its utility, at a position 12 to 15 miles distant from tide waters. First, by the application of about 1 bushel of salt to a buck-load of manure, for mixture in the compost heap, and an increased diffusion by its being plowed into the soil. I found the result highly beneficial, and have long continued the practice.

As this nearly coincided with the English mode, I did not risk the crop by any greater application. It then occurred to me as desirable in the pursuit of the experiment, to ascertain the effect produced by salt when applied broadcast, or carefully strewed on the surface of the soil or grass sward.

I took a well adapted situation, and measured off a number of square rods, and began at the rate of 40 bushels to the acre. This, with 30, 20, and 15 bushels, entirely destroyed the vegetation. 10 bushels produced nearly the same effect, but the application made at the rate of 5 bushels to the acre, gave a bright green surface, and an increased fertility to the spot on which it was strewed.

Induced by what has preceded, I measured off a portion of pasture land, and strewed on the surface at the rate of 4 bushels to the acre—the result was evidently favorable: the grass was of a deeper green, and the feed was preferred by the cattle.

I have pursued the subject in the variety of modes as herein detailed, to give some proof of the utility of salt when carefully applied, and of its power when otherwise used. To show this in the latter case, and as it may be as desirable to others as to me, I would add, that there were on my ground, set out more than half a century since for ornament and fashion's sake, several score of the tree called the Lombardy Poplar. These are great exhausters of the soil, and it became desirable, from their extensive roots and suckers, to get rid of them. For this purpose, I had recourse to the power of the article of which we treat. I cut down the trees, making a hollow in the top of the stump: to this an augur was applied, and a hole bored to the depth of from 4 to 6 inches: 2 or 3 quarts of salt was put on the stump, and so effectual was it that no sucker ever appeared. The object was thus fully effected.

I have thus given in detail what my course has been in the use of salt. A respect for those gentlemen who have expressed a desire to have the value of this article discussed, has endangered me in the trial of your patience. But if the course I have pursued shall afford any occasion for improvement or amusement, it will gratify one who has ever taken great pleasure in agricultural pursuits.

I am, with great respect,

Yours, truly,

JOHN WELLES.

P. S. It may be observed, as somewhat incidental to this subject, that the use of marine manures in which salt greatly abound, such as rock-weed, sea-weed, &c. &c., are in general the great material for the cow-yard and hog-sty, are in great use and demand near the tide-waters. But as in their composition much salt is included, I had carried up to the same place of experiment and plowed in or carefully inverted under the sod, as now practiced, a load or two of seaweed. This was in an open pasture, and I found the result particularly beneficial.

Mr Allen remarking that the subject was comparatively new, called upon any one present to communicate any information upon the subject.

Mr Stone, of Beverly, stated that he had no personal experience in the use of salt as a manure; but had observed its effects upon the land of a neighbor. This neighbor invited him to look at a piece of grass which he had, and upon entering the field, was asked if he saw any thing peculiarly different in the appearance of the grass in one part of the lot from that in another portion of it. He answered, he did; that in one part of the field the grass was much greener and more luxuriant than in the other. The owner requested him to *guess* what had caused the difference—(a privilege all Yankees have)—but in this instance he could only *guess*, without arriving at the cause; whereupon he was informed that he had plowed and sowed all the land equally alike, and the cultivation the same with regard to many things; but the peculiar luxuriance of one part was occasioned by

sowing salt upon it. His friend said, that being at Salem some time before, he found upon one of the wharves, a quantity of salt that had come from a cargo of hides, which he purchased for a trifle, for experiment sake, and sowed it broadcast over the field, as he would grain. As to the amount thus sown to the acre, Mr Stone could not give any account. The fall feed was much better, and the complexion of the grass superior to that portion of the field where no salt had been sown. It was his opinion that, when used discreetly, it might be considered a valuable manure. This lot was situated about two miles from the ocean. The effect of salt upon asparagus beds was well known to most farmers; it produced beneficial results.

(Concluded on editorial page.)

SECOND AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

We copy from the Ploughman the conclusion of the discussion at the second agricultural meeting, on the subject of "Manures."

Mr Smith, the member from South Hadley, said he did not rise to make a formal speech—he was not in the habit of it. I obtain all the materials I can from the back-house, from the drain, and from the cow-yard. My yard is dishing, to hold the liquid. After I have done planting, I cart in soil at all leisure times: I mow weeds and stubble. In the spring, I mix all my manures together, as soon as I can work them; pile up, and leave the liquid to gather in the hollow in the centre of the yard: I spread this liquid on my grounds. I spread manure on my grass lands after the grass has started.

As to plowing in green crops, the gentleman who spoke first omitted one which I think important—*buckwheat*. I can turn in two crops of buckwheat in a season, and have then time enough to sow winter rye. I find this a good mode of improving lands.

Mr S. said he would mention one experiment which had been reported to him, and on good evidence. A colt, four years old, was kept in the barn through the year, and fed with hay—the manure which he made was put on to the same ground whence the hay was taken that supported him: this was repeated for four years, and at the end of that term there was hay remaining, after furnishing a full supply for the animal. Mr S. said that nothing was put on to the land but the manure from this single colt: he had a sufficiency of litter thrown in for his bedding.

Mr Merryman, the member from Auburn, observed that manure should be kept under cover; it is worth more than double of that which has been exposed. He considered the contents of the drain from the house valuable: he spoke of the natural wash on lands in summer, but he thought it more prudent to gather all into compost heaps. He said lime is not generally useful on our lands; but where iron ore abounds, lime is found to be good. He had made no great trial of swamp mud, but found it worked well on dry lands. He had found sand out of the side-hill, good for his low lands. High land earth seems to be good for low ground, and meadow mud for high lands: where a farm has a good proportion of each, the one will furnish manure for the other. He had used, on his low lands, gravel that had been dug from his cellar, and had lain two years, and he had found it to answer a very valuable purpose, bringing in good grass without the application of any manure.

Mr Hardy seemed to have some qualms as to the colt story, but he agreed that meadow mud was good on high land. He could name a poor sandy plain in Lowell, that lay by the side of a muck-hole: the owner cleared all the roots out of the hole and sold them at such a rate that the clearing of the land cost him but five dollars an acre. Forty loads of this meadow muck was carried on to each acre of the sandy plain and buried deep. Corn was then planted, and no other dressing was applied, and the owner harvested sixty bushels of good corn to the acre.

Mr Smith now owned he was beaten, and declared he would withdraw the colt story.

Mr Cole, of Boston, thought that a man might plow in one crop of buckwheat each year and take off a good crop of rye—that this might be done on most of our light lands. As to salt, he thought it good to kill worms in the soil. And he had tried it on a weedy bed of asparagus. The salt killed the weeds and made the asparagus thrive. He put one quart of salt to a pailfull of water, dissolved it, and then sprinkled it on the bed.

DEATH OF MR. LOUDON.

To the death of the illustrious German VAN MONS, is now to be added that of the celebrated English horticulturalist, J. C. LOUDON, Esq. whose agricultural, floricultural, and other works, are known as well in this, as in the mother country. Mr. Loudon was a famous landscape gardener, in which occupation he was aided, as it is said, by the taste and skill of his wife, who has recently published a work upon gardening, designed especially for the instruction of her own sex in that healthy and facinating employment. Mr. Loudon died last month at his residence in Porchester terrace, Bayswater, of a disease of the lungs which had wasted him to a shadow. We copy the annexed notice of this good man and his labors from a late number of the London Sun.—*Boston Transcript.*

The number and magnitude of his works are almost without parallel, and excite absolute astonishment when we consider the painful disadvantages under which he labored, having lost one arm, and being deprived to a great extent of the use of the other; but nothing damped his desire of usefulness, or checked his industry. He has been known, while walking up and down his study, to dictate to two amanuenses, and that so clearly and continuously that their pens were never at rest. In all Mr. Loudon's great agricultural, and especially his floricultural works, during the last twelve years of his life, he was assisted by his wife. Mrs. Loudon was favorably known to the literary world, before her marriage, as the author of one or two novels; but she made an easy transit from the ideal to the real, and also accompanied her husband on his visits, when occupied in laying out the landscape gardens of many of the nobility, both in England and his native Scotland.

A catalogue of his works alone would occupy more than a column of this paper. Early and late—nearly day and night—he labored, and his mind was as independent as industrious. During his last absence from home a number of individuals connected with horticulture in its various and beautiful branches, assembled here together, determined to show their respect for Mr. Loudon, and their appreciation of his works, by presenting him with some splendid testimonial of their respect; but, on his return, he publicly expressed his determination to accept of no such tribute. He seemed sent to rescue his country from the impeachment of "aye booin," for he never bowed to what he did not feel was entitled to respect.

We have not heard his age named; but his high brow, plowed and furrowed, and the appearance of his thoughtful face the last time we had the pleasure of seeing him, would lead us to suppose he was somewhat about sixty. He has left a widow and one daughter.

His country owes him much—perhaps more than it does to any other individual who has pursued the same walk through life. His name will be honored and respected as long as the happiest and most interesting of human pursuits are valued.

FARMING TOOLS.

There is nothing more worthy of notice than the great variety of shape in tools which are used by different persons and in different sections of country for performing the same kinds of labor. One having before him all the different patterns which may be found in use of the same article, would be surprised that those which are best adapted to the uses for which they were intended are not in universal use where all are equally easy to be obtained. Even in those tools or implements of husbandry which one would suppose should be the same the world over, there is a marked difference in the fitness or adaptness of those used in different sections of country; for instance: the article of Grass-Scythes which are used in Massachusetts and Maine are entirely different from those used in Connecticut and in this State, In the former States they use a light narrow scythe, made in the neatest manner, and so formed that when used the grass falls from the Scythe in the swarth without loading upon the back to be swung round into heaps by the workman. Here our people seem to think that a good edge is the only thing to be looked for, and use a heavy bungling article of an awkward shape. It is true a keen edge is indispensable, but other good qualities should be combined. The only reason that the best article of this kind is not generally used among us is that we have not been willing to pay their value. Those sent from Massachusetts to our market are no samples of what they use there, and without doubt our manufactures can make as neat an article as any others if they could be paid for it. The writer of this was shown not long since, the neatest article of this kind that he has ever seen, at the New England Agricultural Ware-House, Boston, kept by J. Breck & Co. It is stamped Dunn & Taylor, and manufactured by Taylor, Hitchcock & Co. in the State of Maine. If some of Messrs. T. H. & Co.'s best Scythes should be for sale in our market the coming season, it is to be hoped that our people will give them a trial; and if they should prove as good as they have at the east, those who get them will be sure to receive the worth of their money. Much might be said upon the value of a good Scythe, but try the highest cost and you will find them the best. I understand they will be for sale in this city in a few days.—*Utica Democrat.*

Always have some worthy end in view, in whatever you undertake; remembering that to fail with good intentions, is more honorable than success in an evil cause.—*Cult.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1844.

THIRD AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

(Continued from page 245.)

Mr Buckminister "stated that as to the best modes of applying manures, he had found much difficulty. He once adopted the theory that we could lose nothing, on the whole by burying manure deep in the soil: he thought if it did not benefit the soil so much the first season, it would in time make its appearance in the crops, and nothing would be lost—that if the first crop did not get much of it, the second or the third would find it; and as he was satisfied that manures did not sink down in the subsoil, he thought his chief care should be to prevent its evaporation.

But after many trials, he is now well satisfied that in *heavy loams and clays*, we *may* bury our manures so deep under the green-sward furrow as to lose them. They lie in lumps and waste away without giving much aid to the growing blades.

He thought it better to overhaul the winter manure in the spring—let it ferment and become as fine as your time will permit: mix it with loam and other matter; apply it to the surface and plow a shallow furrow, or harrow it in thoroughly. Yet he agreed that there was no great objection to plowing in long green manure on lands that had been planted the previous year; for when you till the ground, you mix the manure very intimately with the earth. It is not so when you bury it under the green-sward furrows."

Dr. Gardner, of Seekonk, observed that he had some experience which did not exactly agree with the gentleman who last spoke. One year ago last autumn, he plowed up one-half of a three acre lot, and in the spring the other half. The manure was turned under the green-sward on that portion which was plowed in the spring, but on that part plowed in the fall, it was harrowed in. The result was that the lot where the manure was plowed under the green-sward, produced the most abundant crop of corn. He said Old Bristol county did not produce so large crops of corn as he had heard of being raised in the vicinity of Boston. Forty or fifty bushels was considered a large crop in his part of the State. He afterwards stated that his land was not a stiff sward, and that he did not plow it deep. He remarked that marine substances such as rockweed and sea weed, were found beneficial when applied to meadow land (mowing lands?)—that when they were applied to the surface, a large crop was produced, and the results were visible three or four years. He had also used ashes to good advantage on meadow lands when spread upon the surface at the rate of 50 or 60 bushels to the acre.

Dr C. T. Jackson (a zealous friend of the farming interest, and always ready to lend it the aid of his learning,) inquired whether any gentleman had used salt in the interior, as it was important to know the difference in its effects when applied on the seaboard, and away from the influence of the ocean.

Mr Everett, of Princeton, said he had a field of corn which was much infested with worms, and by the recommendation of a neighbor, was induced to try salt, which he applied at the rate of two bushels per acre, with the desired effect. The corn grew well, and where the salt was strewed most profusely, the crop was most luxuriant. The field had not been plowed for a number of years. He manured in the hill, and not very heavily, and yet the succeeding crop of wheat was good: he attributed these results to the application of salt.

It was remarked from the Chair that we had for some time abounded in *salt*, and we needed a little *pepper* to enliven the subject

Mr Merryman, of Auburn, said he had used salt successfully in destroying worms in his garden; he had put it about his beans, corn, &c., and perceived that where it was applied, the plants were more luxuriant. He puts brine in his compost heap, and thought salt a valuable manure, but too expensive for general use in his section of the country. In regard to applying manure, he was not confined to any particular mode. It was a general practice among his neighbors to carry out the barnyard manure in the fall, but this he thought a bad plan. His custom was to carry his out in the spring, clean his yard, and spread his manure on the green sward and plow it under. That none of the moisture may be lost, he has men carting and spreading while another is plowing it in—and in this way he raised 40 or 50 bushels of corn per acre. When manure is carted out in the fall, it loses much of its strength by the escape of the gases—but these are retained in a great measure when it is suffered to lie compactly in the barnyard until spring. He uses compost for grass lands alone, spread on in the fall. He applies a liberal quantity of manure for corn, from 40 to 50 loads per acre. Planting one year with corn and then laying down to grass, he gets good crops for six or seven years. He plows his land from 4 to 6 inches deep.

Dr C. T. Jackson asked information relative to the application of liquid manures. He said the disagreeable odor from urine would be entirely prevented by mixing it with salt muck or peat and a small quantity of gypsum. He recommended to farmers to take 20 casks of peat or muck in a dry state and one of gypsum or plaster of Paris, and have urine mixed with the same; this would produce an excellent manure. Casks half filled with this composition, might be placed in convenient situations in the city to receive urine: a chemichl operation would take place, the effect of which would be the production of sulphate of ammonia and carbonate and humate of lime in considerable quantities, and the disagreeable effluvia arising from the liquid when kept in the original atate. would be prevented. Soapsuds may be saved in the same way, and make excellent manure. In South Berwick, Me., has seen a process of converting all the liquids from the barns and out-houses into good manure, using clay instead of gypsum. The lixuid part of animal excretions, he thinks equal in value to the solid part. In answer to the inquiry whether any loss accrued to the compost bed by its being exposed, he said much would be saved by keeping it under cover: it should not be kept too wet, nor yet too dry, as in the last state it will not decompose well. A small quantity of lime or ashes should be mixed with it in the spring, to make it more active.

Mr Cole, of the Cultivator, said that "he had used salt only for turnips and asparagus—for the latter it was an excellent manure and destroyed the weeds. It promoted the growth of turnips and destroyed insects. When spread on the surface he used about 15 bushels to the acre, when applied in the drill to turnips half that quantity was sufficient. In raising early turnips for the market they are generally injured by worms, which evil may be obviated by using salt. He know a gardener who raises large cabbages, and fine smooth turnips for early use by a liberal application of salt, on land that has been long under cultivation."

Mr Hobbs, of Weston, remarked, that farmers are unwilling to give up the practice of manuring in the hill. He was reluctant to adopt a different mode himself, but now he prefers spreading a compost on the surface and plow in with a light horse-plow, and does not approve of burying the manure deep. He found that a pint of ashes strewn upon each hill of corn had a good effect. He had not much experience in the use of salt, excepting its effect in destroying poplar trees by applying it to to the stump.

Hon. Mr Cook, from Berkshire, observed that Judge Buel recommended plowing in manures, and he and his neighbors had been induced to follow his instructions, and they had looked one, two and three years, for the benefit of the manures, and then gave it up and abandoned the method. They were fully satisfied it was not good to bury manure deep. He said we are advised to follow nature: he professed to have much respect for her, but he would not follow her implicitly. She leaves her rubbish where it will not soon ferment.

Mr Everett, of Princeton, said he had used plaster in dry ground successfully; that in a field of potatoes he experimented on four rows through the middle of the piece: in two rows he manured in the hill, in the other two no manure was used. To one of the rows with manure, and one without, he applied about a tablespoonful of plaster to each hill. The potatoes had a yellow, sickly appearance, when they were dressed with the plaster, but in a week recovered, and looked well through the season, and the rows with the plaster could be distinguished at a distance of a mile from the field. When the potatoes were dug, the result was as follows:

1st	row with manure alone,	it took 28	hills for a bush.
2d	" with manure and plaster,	15 "	"
3d	" plaster without manure,	20 "	"
4th	" neither plaster or manure,	38 "	"

In moist land, he found but little benefit from the plaster.

Mr Giles C. Hall, of Chatham, Conn., who owns a large farm on Connecticut river, of 3 or 400 acres, remarked, that he was a stranger in the place, but felt very happy in having an opportunity to meet the farmers of the old Bay State. He thought agriculture was much in advance in our State of that of his own. He esteemed it a privilege to be present and hear the discussions. He had derived much instruction and benefit from reading our agricultural papers. He was a working man, and was accustomed to drive his own team and hold his plow. He considered ashes one of the best manures: when applied to the roots of fruit trees, where the soil was broken, they were highly beneficial. He spoke of the use the Brooklyn, N. Y. farmers make of ashes, buying all they could get up the Connecticut river—carry them home, raise vegetables, and sell them to us—while we, on the river, are making "notions"! Barnyard manure applied in the proportion of 40 or 50 loads to the acre, well mixed, and plowed lightly or harrowed to the depth of 2 or 3 inches, he thought most beneficial. Manure spread upon grass should be very fine and put on in the spring, and sand or any other substance placed about the roots of grass, was good. Soot and mortar from old chimneys are strong manures.

Dr. Jackson remarked, that ashes and lime alone would render a soil fertile. Mr O. Mason, of Providence, and himself, had analyzed soil, a blowing sand, which had been manured with ashes alone for 7 or 8 years, at the rate of 200 bushels to the acre, and found there was three per cent. gain of organic matter after the crop was taken off. The Long Islanders cruise along our coast and the coast of Maine, and purchase all the ashes they can find. Light soils are the most benefited by ashes while heavy clay soils are but little.

In answer to the inquiry what the difference in value was between the leached and unleached, Dr. Jackson remarked that the first effects of unleached ashes are most powerful, but the effects in succeding years show, that leached ashes are equally good. It should be remembered that the lime which is added to leached ashes more than repays the loss of the alkali.

"Mr Buckminster said that ashes should be applied to light lands only. He found that on wet lands they produced moss and were injurious.

Mr Stone said that he found ashes to be excellent for fruit trees, and for vegetables generally. They are too valuable to exchange for soap, for soap boilers do not pay enough.

Mr Robinson, of Webster, stated that he had used ashes and lime as a manure for potatoes, two parts of the former and one of the latter, using half a pint of the mixture to a hill, applied at the time of planting, the soil light and loamy. Where this manure was used 7 hills produced as much as 12 not thus manured. The lime had been slacked some time."

Voted, to hold the meetings on Tuesday evenings in future. Subject for discussion next week—*Management of Stock.*

[In reporting the remarks of the gentleman engaged in the discussion at the State House, we have endeavored to report them correct, but as it is the first attempt we have made in this business, we may not have done justice to all. If we have made any misrepresentations, we shall be happy to be corrected. We are sorry to notice many errors in some of the reports. We have taken Mr Buckminister's and Mr Cole's remarks from their own papers.]

[More fully to explain the course pursued in the application of salt, since suggested by several respected gentleman at the meeting on the 23d inst., Mr Welles requests us to say,

1st. That the application appears to be more beneficial as the distance from tide water increases.

2d. As to economy; that the salt used in the compost heap, is, as far as it can be obtained, the residuum of the provision cask. This is to be had at about half price. The salt that has been used for strewing on the surface, has been of course fine bag salt.

3d. If there should be any putrid substances mixed with the salt, it would doubtless further promote vegetation, but this belongs to a different subject.]

☞ A meeting was recently held at Exeter, N. H., for the purpose of re-establishing an Agricultural Society in Rockingham County, and the preliminary steps taken for effecting the desirable object. The proposed society we hope, will receive the hearty support of the farmers of "Old Rockingham"—very many of whom, (though their merits may not be noised abroad,) would not, as successful cultivators, suffer by comparison with their brethren in other sections of New England.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, for the week ending Jan. 28.

Jan. 1844.		7, A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	22	7	15	14	N. W.
Tuesday,	23	18	32	41	S. E.
Wednesday,	24	30	39	34	N. W.
Thursday,	25	19	13	7	N. W.
Friday,	26	*3	1	1	N. W.
Saturday,	27	*4	5	6	N. W.
Sunday,	28	*5	1	1	N. W.

*below.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Jan. 29, 1844.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At Market 300 Beef Cattle, 2100 Sheep and 40 Swine. The swine were reported last week.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—A further advance was effected. We quote a few extra $4 75 a 5 00, first quality $4 25 a $4 50, second quality $4 00 a $4 25, third quality $3 50 a $ 4 00.

Sheep.—Former prices were hardly sustained for a like quality. We quote small lots from $1 50 to $2 00. Wethers from $2 50 to $3 75.

Swine.—No lots were sold to peddle. At retail from 4 to 6 1 2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $2 37½ to 2 62 per bushel. Red Top 45 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 10 to 12c.—Southern, 10 a 12 c. Flax Seed, $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $2 75 per bushel.

GRAIN. The arrivals during the past week have hardly been equal to the demand, and prices have in consequence been more firm, and for some parcels, an advance of two cents per bushel has been realised.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 00 to 00—Southern, round yellow, old, 00 a 00—Southern flat yellow, new, 49 a 50—do. do. white 47 a 00—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a 00 —Rye, Northern, 67 a 70—do. Southern, 63 a 65 —Oats, Southern, 30 a 32—Northern do. 34 to 35—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 25 a 35—Bran, 20 a 23.

FLOUR. About all the Genesee that could be bought at $5 has been taken within a day or two past, mostly by the dealers,—sales reaching 4000 brls.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $0 00 a 5 00—do. wharf, $0 00 a 4 87—do. free of garlic, $4 87 a 5 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $4 87 a 0 00 —Fredericksburg, low l'd 4 mos. $4 87 a 5 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 0 00 a 0 00. —Georgetown, $5 00 a 5 25—Richmond Canal, $4 87 a 5 00 —do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $0 00 a 0 00 —do. Country $4 87 a 5 12—Genesee, common, cash, $5 06 a 5 12— do fancy brands $5 12 a 5 37 — Ohio via Canal, $4 87 a 5 00—do do New Orleans, cash $4 75 a 5 00. Rye, $3 62 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 75 a 2 87.

PROVISIONS. We are not aware of any great change in the market; quotations, however, are barely supported.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $7 25 a 7 50—Navy—$6 50 a 6 75.—No. 1, 6 00 a 6 50—do Prime $5 00 a 5 50—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $12 00 a 12 50—do Clear $11 50 a 12 00 do. Mess, 9 50 a 10 00—do Prime $8 50 a 9 00—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00— —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00— Butter, shipping, 12 a 14—do store, uninspected, 0 a 00—do dairy, 14 cts. a 17—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 6¼ a 7 —do South and Western, 6¼ a 7 — Hams, Boston, 0 a 0 — Southern and Western, 5 a 5½—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 3 a 4½ —do new milk, 4½ a 5½.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

The demand for both domestic and foreign is active, and sales of both descriptions have been made during the week at full prices. The market is quite firm.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 41 c.—American full blood, do 35 a 37—Do. 3-4 do 32 a 35—Do. 1-2 do 29 a 30—1-4 and common do 25 a 28 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 23—Do. unwashed, 9 a 13 — Bengasi do 6 a 13—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 30 a 35—No. 1 do. do. do. 27 a 30—No. 2 do do do 22 a 25—No. 3 do do do 15 a 18.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

Small sales continue to be made for shipping and for consumption.

1st sort Mass. 1843, lb. 6½ a 7; 2d do 4½ a 5. 1842, 0.

HAY, 14 to 16 per ton—Eastern Screwed $10 to 11.

EGGS, 25 a 28.

POULTRY. Turkies per lb. from 9 to 12cts.—Geese common 7 to 9—Bremen 10 to 12—Chickens 6 to 10—Ducks 8 to 10.

A FARM TO LET.

A farm consisting of some four or five hundred acres of land, with a farm house, two barns and other out buildings, will be let for a series of years, "on shares." The soil is naturally good and easy tilled. It may be made highly productive, as by its location any amount of manure may be made from sea weed, sea and marsh mud, and other materials, which are found on the farm. It is situated in the vicinity of the eastern termination of the Long Island Rail Road, four hours ride by the way of the Rail Road to New York and six hours from Boston. The person who applies for it must be a native American, an intelligent and enterprising farmer and a professed christian. No person need apply except such as can bring unquestionable recommendations of his qualifications as are specified.

For farther particulars apply to the editor of this paper, or by letter, *post paid*, directed to JUDSON, ANDREWS & CO., Boston. Jan. 17th 1844.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

The subscribers are now receiving large supplies of Garden seeds from Europe, from their own Garden, and other sources. The following are included in the great number of varieties in their establishment, and which they offer at low prices, wholesale and retail.

PEAS.

Cedo Nulli,	Improved Blue Imperial,
Hills' Early,	Woodford Dwarf Marrow,
Early Dwarf,	Bishop's Dwarf, for borders,
" Charlton,	Knights' Dwarf,
" Frame,	Dwarf Marrowfats.
" Warwick,	Tall do.

BEANS.

Lima,	Dwarf China,
Saba,	" Mohawk,
Horticultural Pole,	" Marrow,
Red Cranberry do.	" Kidney,
White do.	" Case knife,
Kidney Pole,	" Six Weeks, &c.

CABBAGE.

Long Late Drumhead,	Early York,
Late Sugar-loaf,	" Battersea,
Green Globe Savoy,	" Vanack,
Red Dutch,	" Hope
Low Dutch Cabbage,	Early Sugar-loaf,

With a great variety of other sorts.

Early and Late Cauliflowers, Broccolis in varieties, Cucumbers, Melons, Squash, sweet Maorjrum, Sage, Summer-Savory, Thyme, Ruta Baga, Turnips, more than twenty fine sorts. Three hundred varieties of Flower Seeds, and every variety of Garden and Field seed, too numerous to mention.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Dec. 12, 1843.

FRUIT TREES.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish every description of Fruit Trees, and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants. The autumn is a suitable time to transplant many Trees and Plants, and often times more convenient than in spring. We have as great a variety of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, &c. as can be found in the country, and offer them at the lowest prices. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Oct. 11, 1843.

PUMPKIN SEED WANTED.

The subscribers will pay a fair price for a few bushels of the "old fashioned yellow Pumpkin Seed," suitable for planting. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Nov. 23.

GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS FROM LONDON.

We have received, by the Barque Huntress, from London, a choice assortment of GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS. We have also received the invoices of three other shipments of Seeds and Trees, which are expected to arrive in the course of 30 days, which will give us the largest and most choice collection of SEEDS AND TREES ever offered by us. Our customers and friends are requested to send in their orders. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Dec. 27th, 1843.

SUPERIOR SALT FOR THE DAIRY.

For sale at the Grist Mill in Beach St., *superior fine Salt*, ground from the very best of Bonaire and St Martin's Salt, and is decidedly the best and cheapest article for the Dairy and family use, being of nearly double strength and much purer than the Liverpool salt. For sale by

A. SHIVERICK and
HOWES & CROWELL,
Boston, Dec. 27. 3mo 36 Commercial wharf.

POUDRETTE.

Improvements of such a nature have been made in the manufacture of Poudrette, by the Lodi Manufacturing Co., near the city of New York, as to warrant the opinion, that it is the cheapest and best manure now known and in use. By experiments which have been made it has been proved that its fructifying powers have been greatly increased; its operation upon vegetable matter quickened. It will obviate the effects of severe drought and will retain its fertilizing qualities much longer than any Poudrette heretofore made. It will ripen corn in 66 days, fit for use. *The price will be reduced* the following season, as follows. At the factory it will be sold in bulk, at the rate of 25 cents per bushel. It will be delivered at any wharf or place in the city of New York, free of cartage and other expense, at the rate of $2 for 1 bbl. which contains 4 bushels; $3 50 for 2 barrels; $5 for 3 barrels, and $10,50 for 7 barrels, and at the rate of $1,50 per barrel for any larger quantity. Persons wishing the article, will please give notice in due season, as the orders will be fulfilled in the order of time received. The Co. was incorporated in February, 1840, for 30 years, by the Legislature of New Jersey. No liability to stockholders beyond their subscription of $100 per share. A few shares of what is called the "Reserved Stock," remain to be subscribed for, which the company guarantee shall pay a dividend of 50 bushels of Poudrette a year on each share, as authorized by the charter. A pamphlet containing instructions for its use and all other necessary information, is in preparation and will be sent gratis soon after the first of January next, to any person applying for it, post paid. Agents have been, or will be appointed in most of the important places in the Eastern and Northern States, to whom persons may give orders. Where there is no agent, please direct "to the President of the Lodi Manufacturing Co., No. 43 Liberty street, New York," and it shall receive immediate attention. The reader will please refer to the letter of Mr. Kentish, published in this paper to day, December 20, 1843.

GARDEN SEEDS! GARDEN SEEDS!!

The subscribers are now receiving their fall supply of Garden, Grass and Field Seeds of every description, and would respectfully recommend to their customers and the public to send in their orders as early as possible, to secure a supply from their choicest lots.

Their stock of Seeds for this season will be very full and complete, and most of the varieties being raised under their own inspection, they can confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities. Among them are

Long Blood Beet,	Ruta Baga,
Early Turnip do.	Long Orange Carrot,
French Sugar do.	Early Horn do.
Mangel Wurtzel do.	White Field do.

Also, Cucumber and Cabbage Seeds of every variety; Peas and Beans, of every kind; which, together with a large supply of every kind of seed desirable for the field or garden, comprise the most complete and extensive assortment of Seeds to be found in any similar establishment in the country. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

Oct. 15, 1843.

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!!

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention

For sale by J. BRECK & Co., 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. Oct 26.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"HOW SHALL I GROW RICH?"

This question is one that most men have frequently asked themselves, and one upon which a great deal of valuable time is wasted, in attempting to supply an answer more agreeable to contemplate, and more easy to comply with than the true one. The mechanic lays down his hammer, the student his book, the merchant his ledger and balance sheet, and the financier his inventory of stocks and bubbles, to ask, "How shall I grow rich?" The judgment of each prompts a ready and correct reply, but this tells of honest labor, unremittingly pursued, and the reflection becomes disagreeable. The profits of useful industry appear too slight, and arise too slowly to appease their desire for wealth, and they turn from the dictates of judgment to the fields of fancy, to discover a shorter and easier way to the object of their wishes. But how many succeed in the sudden acquisition of fortune without toil? And of those who do succeed, how many enjoy permanently what they have so rapidly acquired? Few, very few. The experience of all mankind teaches us that to grow rich and to retain what we acquire, we must first become industrious; then temperate; next frugal; and, lastly, systematically just. The last is the most essential constituent of prosperity. It indeed comprehends all the other elements of success. Without it, even the most industrious, temperate and frugal will look in vain for wealth.

Many honest men, who possess every other element of success, fail in business because they do not reduce their honesty to a system. Although disposed to deal justly by their customers, they often miss their object, from the want of a correct standard of justice, and their errors and irregularities eventually embarrass, if they do not put a stop to, their operations. Every man should at the commencement of his business, establish an uniform system of buying and selling, as well as of accounts. The plan, of course, will be regulated in some measure by the nature of the business; but the main feature must always be based upon the principle of reciprocity, and if possible, of cash payments. Whatever you deal in, buy and sell at the lowest prices compatible with quality and fair profits; and, to do this, adopt the cash principle to the fullest admissible extent, and always keep your expenditures within your income. Ask no favors, and be careful how you grant any. Be just to yourself and to others, for in this consists the truest generosity. Give every man an equivalent for what you receive from him; but neither give nor receive less. In the strict adherence to these rules, lies all the art of growing wealthy; in their violation is the secret of almost every failure. Some men may complain of this system in others, and call you mean if you enforce it in your dealings with them; but the opinion of such men is not to be valued. They always want your yard-stick to be four feet long, or your bushels to contain a bushel and a half when they come to buy of you, and if you attempt to gratify their caprices, you must either do it at a loss to yourself, or you must violate the principle of justice by giving to others less by the same amount as you give them more than they ought to receive.

This standard of justice and rule of reciprocity are as necessary to the health and success of business, as the accuracy of weights and measures is to the adjustment of quantities. They beget confidence between men, and insure to him who adheres to them a larger, safer and more profitable trade than the most plausible and promising schemes of fraud and speculation can supply. Its operations are slow and laborious at first, but its rewards are certain, durable, and satisfactory.

Who, then, in asking himself "How shall I grow rich?" can fail to perceive, or refuse to adopt, the reply of reason? "Keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee," is a maxim as sound as it is venerable, and all the ingenuity of craft and the results of speculation cannot supply its place or produce its parallel; and if the shop be kept in the mode we have pointed out, few will have cause to complain of their fortune when advanced in years, but numbers will be found to say, "Thus have I grown rich."—*Dollar Newspaper.*

A Dutch Advertisement.—The Dutch are beginning to vie with the Americans in the article of original advertisements. A short time ago, one of Dutch manufacture came under our observation. Here it is, and let the reader judge of its merits for himself: "Von Roorst died on the 15th inst. He was the best of husbands, and his relict is inconsolable at her loss. God rest his soul in peace, is the earnest prayer of his deeply afflicted widow, who will, as usual, continue to supply her friends with the best articles in the grocery and cheesemongery line, at the most reasonable terms!"—*London Spectator.*

A writer of a love tale, in describing his heroine, says: "Innocence dwells in the rich curls of her dark hair." We should think it stood a pretty smart chance of being *combed out.*—*Mail.*

A Southern paper elegantly styles the militia "our national fist."

PATENT CORN SHELLER.

A Corn sheller is one of the most convenient and labor saving implements that the practical farmer has in use. Various machines for this purpose have been invented. It can be used in all cases for large or small sized ears. It is very simple in its construction, and durable in its operation, and no way liable to get out of order; one man can work it to good advantage, though a man to turn, and a boy to feed it, works it much better than one alone. They are so light and portable, as to be easily removed from place to place, and one machine will serve for several families or even the inhabitants of a small town.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Nov. 1.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, Willis's Latest Improved Vegetable Cutter. This macnine surpasses all others for the purpose of Cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

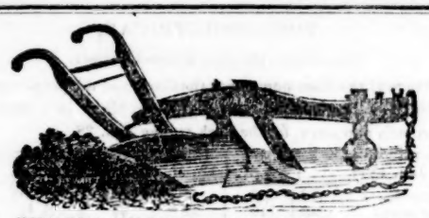
Nov. 1.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

HARRIS' TREATISE ON INSECTS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Harris' Treatise on Insects. Price $2. Also, the second edition of Dana's Muck Manual, price 62½ cts. Feb. 15.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard or rocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

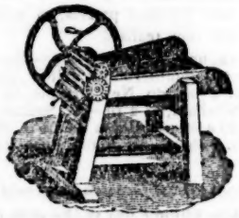
At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance,* or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS,
21 School Street.